BY COURT DECISION BEATEN AGAIN. The Superior Court of San Francisco Denter

Mrs. Sargent's Application in a Tax Suit Her Attorney's Answers to the Judge's Questions -- Prohibitionists and Suffragists. The case of Ellen Clark Sargent of San Francisco, brought before Judge M. C. Bloss in the Superior Court of that city, has just received a second adverse decision. Mrs. for 1900, about \$500, on the ground that the right of suffrage was denied to her, that she was unjustly taxed, and that the tax was, therefore, void. The city by its attorney filed a demurrer and this was argued March 29 by

Mr. George C. Sargent, a son of the plaintiff,

cisco. He based his argument on the contra-

dictions in the State Constitution of Californta, of which Article I. says: All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, &c. political power is inherent in the people Government is instituted for the protection security and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it."

exercise the right of suffrage says: "Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mex-

Mr. Sargent took the ground that a constitution which declares that "all political power is inherent in the people" has no right to exclude one-half the people from the exercise of this inherent power. He quoted the most eminent constitutional authorities in England and the United States, Coke, Pitt. Camden, Burke, Mill. Lecky, Adams, Jefferon, John Marshall, Senator Hoar, President Harrison-to prove that "taxation and representation are morally inseparable;" that the people of the United States would have been slaves if they had not enjoyed the constitutional right of giving and granting their own money;" that "it is inseparably essential to the free lom of a people that no taxes can be imposed upon them but with their own consent. given personally or by their representatives;" that "constitutional government is closely connected with the rights must be inherent in the people." "If Article I defines the 'Inalienable rights'

inherent powers' of the people, and II arbitrarily abrogates them," declares Mr. Sargent, "it is monarchy. In taxing whinen without allowing them a voice you take away their property without their tradicts the other. The Code of Civil Procelire says: 'Where one of two construcminst it, the former shall be accepted. Honor must draw your pen boldly question is whether the court shall grant of right it should, or whether by tot!

close of Mr. Sargent's masterly argument of which the above is the barest abstract he Court said: "I understand your contenthat Articles I, and II, are in conflict; that the former necessarily gives women right to vote and the latter denies it; that, ation as to which shall control, and antend that the former controls the latconsequently, that in this State women right to vote under the Constitution."

Mr. Sargent answered in the affirmative, and the Court continued: "Well, if they have them without their consent? This being an action to recover taxes, to make my and county. We will assume that you are properly registered, you go to your polling place on the day of election, offer your vote, and you are refused the right to cast your ballot without any sufficient reason. Could you in an action against the city and county recover your taxes because your right to your the work that belongs to men. recover your taxes because your right to vote

"I could not." Mr. Sargent replied, "but in my case there is no general statute which is universally enforced. The court, of course, takes judicial notice of matters of common knowledge, and one of these is that no woman under any circumstance, would be permitted to vote, and that all of them, at all times, are refused this right. Therefore, the right itself is denied, and it is a matter of absolute, per-manent and general denial."

The Court: "If that is the fact, is not the

The Court: "If that is the fact, is not the smedy to enforce the right to vote rather can to seek to recover the taxes?"

Mr. Sargent: "I have sometimes thought, but as this question will have to go to the upreme Court some time, I have presented for the sake of the argument. If your fonor shall decide that it is a case for manamus against the Registrar, we are willing oursele that remedy."

Honor shall decide that it is a case for mandamus against the Registrar, we are willing to pursue that remedy."

The Judge so decided, and application was then made for a writ of mandate against the Registrar of Elections to compel him to place Mrs. Sargent's name upon the roil of voters. Should this be denied, she asked that the taxes collected from her during the past year he refunded. Both demands have Just been refused by Judge Sloss in the Superior Court.

of representation. In some cases this has been done and their property has been sold over their head. There could be no other result in any state. Then the question is asked why they do not, as Judge Sioss ad-vises, bring suit to enforce their right to vote.

vises, bring suit to enforce their right to vote. This attempt was fought to a finish by Susan B. Anthony in New York and Virginia L. Minor in Missouri, the latter carrying her case to the Supreme Court of the United States, both meeting with adverse decisions in every court.

There are just two ways in which women can be enabled to exercise the right, or the privilege, of the full franchise. First, through an amendment of the Federal Constitution by Congress, which would then have to be

es, both meeting with adverse decisions very court. There are just two ways in which women he enabled to exercise the right, or the ilege, of the full franchize: First, through amendment of the Federal Constitution Congress, which would then have to be led by the Legislatures of three-fourths he States: second, through the submissor to an amendment to the State Constison to the voters of every State by its islature in former would be much the simpler easier of the two methods, as its advostation of the States the Legislature to former would have to deal only with Legislature to former would have to deal only with Legislature to grant a limited suffrage, but its state of the States the Legislature itself power to grant a limited suffrage, but its state has put a clause in its constitution which makes it impossible full to ensure the grant a limited suffrage, but its is impossible in many of them, for it have requires that an amendment to that it is a pretty good thing. The reality holdings of the tribe have a per capita value of about \$4,000, and that means, for a small family of five—and that it is a small one—about \$20,000.

"As might be expected, this wealth has is impossible in many of them, for requires that an amendment to st have not merely a majority of cast upon it, but a majority of the majority of the puber cast at the election, and no it for any purpose ever has been inder these conditions.

a careful study and thorough of this question that it is ne to realize the almost in-acles in the way of securing is right, or privilege, call it like, to which she is just as by every law of justice, by which enters into a republican nevent, as any male citizen of

Plain Dealer has a of Plain Dealer has a rial beginning: "The Prohibitionists of a n their State platform and sore discourage-to have been pressing not out of season." wer had any heavier tragements than this Last fall the Rev. Prohibitionist Last fall the Rev. a Prohibitionist, hapnettal candidate Woolley
send her opinion freely
party in leaving the
party in leaving the
call of the national
arcestly." he said, "do
und have helped or hinparts" "I think it would
be answered, "but that
moral obligation of the

frugists outside of the Pronot aspoise the movement, and those inside of that party ought to be accustomed to being thrown overhoard by this time. They have been left out in the cold at the last two national conventions and they are just as apt of the South.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN:
State conventions as they are to get in on the ground floor. The Prohibition party was not large enough to stand up and be counted until Frances E. Willard carried into it the until Frances E. Willard carried into it the convention of the prohibition of the ground of the counter of the convention of the counter of until Frances E. Willard carried into it the tremendous numerical and moral strength of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and they have been the soul of it ever since. The Prohibition party does not bring any more strength to the cause of woman suffrage than the great body of its women members bring to it. If it can afford to repudiate them they can afford to be repudiated. Why doesn't it make the experiment of cutting loose from the women all over the country and see if it can not elect one—just one—member of Congress?

In April a woman in Denver was arrested for illegal voting, and this incident gave the editors who are opposed to woman suffrage the chance they had been watching and longing for. Such hysteries, such emotionalism if displayed by a lot of women would have been seized upon as proof poritive that they were unfit to cast a ballot. Take the Milwaukee Senting, for instance:

Thanks to an acceptabiling yote, it will not be

chance they had been writching and longing for. Such hysteries, such emotionalism if displayed by a lot of women would have been seized upon as proof positive that they were unift to cast a ballot. Take the Milwaukee Naning. for instance:

Thanks to an overwhelming vote, it will not be possible for the police to enter a happy home in Wisconsin, arrest the housewife and take her off in a patrol wagon. Under equal suffrage conditions, a woman may be form away from her children, even on a back into of a washing day, to answer cruel charges preferred by persons belonging to a rival political party. Our legislators have prevented all possibility of such incidents as that just reported from Denver. They may not always exhibit wisdom, but in this case who shadigriticize them? They have averted what might have resulted in public calamity.

There was no end of such stuff as this, the papers admitting, however, that it was the first case, aithough women had been voting in Denver for eight years, but, nevertheless, it was an awful example, as the Pittsburg Commercial Gazsite said "of what is liable to happen when a woman leaves the sphere of home and breaks into politics."

Well, the arrested lady was "tried, found innocent and discharged with honor." Now will all those editors hasten to make amends? On, no; the case became a closed incident with them as soon as they had their fling at woman suffrage. But isn't it a compiliment that men look upon all women as angelag at woman suffrage. But isn't it a compiliment that men look upon all womens as angelag at woman suffrage. But isn't it a compiliment that men look upon all womens as angelag and expect them to regenerate the world with this abend want they try to prevent women from having a ballot? It looks a sill ball shrighted in the sun. Prescript, Ariz. Sharlor M. Hallander in the sun, Prescript, Ariz. Sharlor M. Hallander in the sun, Prescript, Ariz. Sharlor M. Hallander in the sun, Prescript, Ariz. Sharlor M. Hallander M. The collider in the sun. Prescript, Ariz. Sharlo

world regenerated.

At the very same hour that the Mother's Congress in Columbus, Ohio, was in an uproar, according to the despatches, and calling each other names, the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia were having a similar upheaval, shouting at the top of their voices, gesticulating wildly and saying disagreeable things to one another. There was this difference—the ministers engaged in prayer before hostilities began, while the mothers idid their praying after the trouble was under way.

The difficulty in the latter body was caused by the election as State President of a woman who was not a real mother, and in the former because some of the members wanted to eliminate infant damnation and other little things from the creed. As for the women, they cried a little, much repented, the offending President withdrew, a genuine mother was elected, and they all kissed and made up. The men continued the scrimmage for several days and then deferred the settlement for another year. But the General Assembly was much the more interesting of the two conventions. In fact there has not been anything so entertaining since the Revolutionary Daughters held their congress last winter in Washington.

The Episcopalians have just had their state convention in Athens, Ga, and of course the everlasting woman question came up and was fought to the bitter end that is up and was fought to the bitter end-that is the end was bitter to those who were opposed to letting women vote in vestry meetings. One divine made such an intemperate speech about "the misquided females who wanted to vote" that he was sharply called to order Clergymen and laymen balloted separately and the measure was carried by a ministeria was divided by the form of the control of the form of the control of the form of the control of t ote of 19 to 8 and a parish vote of 9 to 5. Sc

Booker T Washington and a committee of twenty-four leading colored taxpayers have presented a petition to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama praying that they he not disfranchised. They say: "The negro is not seeking to rule, but since he is taxed, is punished for crime and responds to calls for public service he asks some humble share in choosing his rulers."

That is just the way white women feel, but they are far more helpless in the matter than negro men.

The Boys' and the Girls' Debating clubs of the Melrose (Mass.) High School have just held a public discussion on the question. Resolved, that the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands is desirable. The judges, a member of the Legislature, the superintendent of schools and another prominent citizen, decided unanimously in favor of the girls' club. And yet in three or four years all of these boys will have a vote on this and all other questions pertaining to the Government, but not one of these girls, who displayed even a better knowledge, will be allowed any voice in their settlement.

If Prof Starr of Chicago University will tell us at just what period men began parting their hair on one side we can figure on how far back the present degeneracy extends. Was it about the time they quit wearing dresses? IDA HUSTED HARPER.

THE WEALTH OF THE OSAGES.

Latest Facts About the Resources of the Richest People in the World.

From the Kansas City Journal. The popular conception of the Indian, even in this city, so near to the "Nation," is that he is an ignorant chap, with a blanket and squaw, and that all he has in the world is a Government ration and a pipe. This is true, too, of some of the noble red men, but, in the language of the day, "there are others," and they are not squalid, poor, or unthrifty, either The Osages are not only the richest Indians in the world, but there is no other people on the globe that compare with them, in this

respect, white, black, red or yellow. They live in Oklahoma, and they have more money than they know what to do with So a man from their country, Major A. E. Whiting says, and he ought to know, for he has been trading with them for years. "I was recently in Washington," said Major Whiting the other day, "and I learned while there that the Osages have made new con-

tracts for the rental of their pasture lands. They have 800,000 acres of land sitogether. and of these 600,000 acres are leased for grazing, at an annual rental of \$120,000.

family of five- and that is a small one- about \$20,000.

"As might be expected, this wealth has attracted to the reservation many white men, who seek alliances with the Indian maidens. The foxy old governors, however, have foreseen this, and they collect a poli tax of \$i\$ per month from every white man there. This keeps the white population down, and makes it really desirable. The adventurer is given a cold greeting, let me tell you.

"These Osages have not failed to profit

adventurer is given a cold greeting, let me tell you.

These Osages have not failed to profit mentally from their prosperity. They have fine homes and schools, and the sons and daughters are sent East to college, and their homes are richly and tastefully furnished with carpets, planos and good furniture. Of course a few families still live in the old fashion, but they are becoming fewer and fewer all the time. In the main, the osages are well worthy of their inheritance, and when, in a few years, they become citizens in full, they will not be the worst we have by any means."

## From the Washington Post.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30. It seems to be in vogue to talk of the new order of things in Virginia politics these days. Who, a decade ago, would think of a candidate for important office who had not served a probationary period in the Confederate Army? It was the sine qua non of political preferment. But to-day there are three prominent candidates for Governor, none of whom remembers much or anything of the marital period that aroused the splendid valor POEMS WORTH READING.

From the Land of Sunshine A gray, slow-moving, dust-bepowdered wave,
That on the edges breaks to scattering spray.
Round which my faithful collies wheel and bark
To scurry-in the laggard feet that stray;
A babel of complaining tongues that make
The still air weary with their ceaseless fret;
Brown hills akin to those of Galilee,
Which the shepherds tend their charges yet.

The long, hot days, the stark, wind beaten nights;

With artist's touch, as rare
As wine, she fluffs her half
From off her brow upon a rat of jute
Then rushes swift to add a line assure
To her thesis.

fa fun. A protoplasm
At sight of her deft knife will simply have a spasm.
And then she'll mount a bike
As easily belike
As she can name each star within the chasm
Of space, or make herself a chic phantasm
In Paris robes.

She's great. Oh, yes.
This complex college gtrl.
The secret deeps of life are hers. The cyclone's swirl,
And channg disn receipts.
Man's love, and golf, and Keats.
And still she knows she'll set man's heart awhirl
By pinning on a Mary Tudor curl,
Just one long tress.
Lily HEBBALD FROST.

VANDALIA, Mo., May 25.

From Golf.

N was a golfer and his lass,
With a ball and a bag, and a little caddle-lad, and a
Here, caddle-laddle, hot" That o'er the green golf links did pass
In May time, the only pretty playtime,
When birds do sing, bording-a-ding ding:
True golfers love the spring.

Upon the bunker's side a bit,
With a ball, and a bag, and a little caddle-lad, and a
"Now, caddle-laddle, go!"
These pretty fooding folk did att
In May time, the only pretty playtime,
When birds do sing, new ding a ding-ding:
True golfers love the spring.

This matter they did there propound.

With a ball, and a bag, and a little caddle lad, and a "Pray, caddle-laddle, gof"

How that life is but a round in May time, the only pretty playtime, when birds do sing, bey ding a ding ding.

True gelfers love the spring.

And therefore make a match to-day.

With a ball and a bay, and a little caddle-lad, and a

"Your bob, caddle? Oh, fust sof"

For Love's the royal, ancient way

In May time, the only pretty playtime,

When birds do sing, hey diogra-ding-ding.

True golfers love the spring.

E. M. GRIPPITHS.

"Tain't th' Same. From the Clereland Plain Dealer

Guess my tackle is th' best—
Rod o' steel an' fancy files;
Lines that stand th' toughest test
Reels enough for every size;
Yet when I a-fishin' go
An' recall th' early fame
Of a boy I used to know.
"Tain't th' same.

Useter own a hickory rod— Hook, cork, sinker—nothin more: Useter to turn the garden sod After worms longside the door. Useter angle in the brook— Speckle trout around me came, Seemed to hanker for my hook— Tain't the same.

There I'd sit an' fish an' fish.
Starin' at th' quiet pool;
Sit an' watch, an' walt, an' wish—
Quite forgettin' home an' school,
Often caught a lickin,' myt.
Dad was quick to place th' blame!
Fishin' cost this youngster high—
'Tain't th' same.

Fishin', an' inventin' tales—
Kind o' skatin' round the truth.
Is a sport that never stales.
In th' golden days of youth.
Got th' tackle that's the best,
Yet th' sport seems wettin' tame:
What's th' tackle thout th' zest'
'Taint th' same.
W. F W. R. Rosm.

## He Told Her She Was Beautiful, From the Chicago Record-Herald.

He told her she was beautiful.
She frowning bade him go.
She knew he sought her fortune, for
Her glass had told her so;
Still, still ne called her beautiful—
She knew her face was plain,
For twenty times a day, alasi,
The truth was told her by the glass
That had no prize to gain.

He told her she was beautiful "Nay, do not jest," she cried He told her she was beautiful And knew she knew he lied Still, still he called her beautiful.
She answered: "Cease, I pray;
Your words are false, as is your heart;
It is not love suggests the part
You basely seek to play!"

And, chiding him, she fied:
He told her she was heautiful—
She stooped and turned her head:
Still, still he called her heautiful,
And rushed to where she stayed,
And, prating still about her charm
He folded her within his arms, And rapture filled the maid.

The Games and the Sports That Some Queen Creatures Play.

No matter what other folks think, write or say It surely is true that the dumb creatures play. They're as fond of the sperts as a girl or a boy, And many a game gives them greatest of joy For instance, the frog is quite fond of croquet, And this he is playing when fine is the day; But when o'er the sky the great thunder clouds roll He stays in the house, and he plays crokinole. The politiwog longs to try leap-frog -but, myt He'll have to get legs. and he will, by and bye Now, hop scotch the grasshopper plays, but the

wicket Is favored, of course, by his cousin, the cricket. Baseball is the favorite game of the bat, And puss in the corner of cathird and cat; These latter do often play cats' cradle, too, Whenever they find they have nothing to do. Nine geese and one gosling play duck-on-the-rock, While those who prefer battledore shuttlecook
Are a dormouse, and old Mr. Crowhard, the rooster, If she falls asleep, with a big push he'll boost her The underground mole says he likes blind man's buff. And a ring dove likes boxing -the mild, not the rough. The turtie that sneps, snap the whip plays until-"Here, that is my game!" cries a young whip-poor-will. The lynx and the bebolinks play golf all day; It suits them right down to a tee, so they say. The dolphin her paper dolls makes by the hour Whenever she's forced to stay out of a shower. The polecas likes climbing, the falcon, the hunt. And so does the sloth, but he's lazy and won't. The limit crab plays but one game solitaire.
The limitiest game of the lot, I declare!

A centipede sent a pedestrian word He'd beat him at walking, and did how absurd! A curiew likes curling -of course, on the ice. And the kingfisher angles says that sport is nice. The screech-owl was let to play tennis, you know, Because of the racket she made -Oh, Oh, Oh! The snow-bird and all the swamp creatures, I'm told. Would rather to bog gan than not, nor mind cold. But the funniest game of all those that weren't awe

Was that one, you know, when the raccoon played 'possum!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE SUN of March 18 announced the establishment of a standard of colors for the division of the Philippines, and gave a description. Have any other military divisions been established by the United States since the commencement of the Spanish war! If any have been, please give their names, the territory they include, date of establishment, and if colors for them were decreed give description.

P. D. H.

Immediately before the outbreak of the war, the military departments of the United States were rearranged, and two new departments created, those of the Lakes, and of the Guif, both dating from March 11, 1898. On May 16 the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps were created; the Department of Santiago was created Aug. 10, and that of Porto Rico on Oct. 1, 1898. On Dec. 13, 1898, the Division of Cuba was created, and divided into seven departments on Jan. 24, 1899, namely: Pinar del Pio. Province of Havana, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santiago and Puerto Principe. On April 19 and July 1, 1899, these were consolidated into four, leaving the Division of Cuba to consist of the Departments of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rie, of Havana, of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and of Santiago ippines was divided into these departments: Northern and Jolo; Alaska was created a department; Porto and all the Cuban departments, except the Department of Santiago, were placed under one command most recently the Department of Santingo was abolished, and the Division of Cuba reorganized with these various departments and divisions had no head-

Is it contrary to law for a civilian to wear an army uniform? If so, does the same law apply to actors wearing uniform while playing rôles requiring them? H. E. S.

Any civilian may wear an army uniform at any time; it is against the law of this State for a person not in the National Guard to wear a uniform or part of a uniform resembling that of the Guard.

In the last two Sunday editions of your paper the origin of the phrase "Nigger in the woodpile" has been asked and discussed. I think I can entithen you. In my native State Georgia, it is customary in the summer to lay up immense piles of wood on the plantations near the "big house" for winter consumption. The average negro lacking frugality and foresigntedness relied on his employer's fuel for his winter's comfort, which he was apt to take without permission. Noises in the direction of the woodpile at night upon investigation or the discharge of a shotzen loaded with peas revealed the "nigger in the woodpile." or if the wood seemed to disappear faster than it should the mystery was generally solved by finding out there had been "a nigger in the woodpile." For instance, if I were trying to consummate a deal of some kind and I had an unseen enemy who was trying to thwart me and I failed I might have an use that some one had prevented my success I could say my failure was owing to "a nigger in the wood pile. You say the reason for your fast disappearing fuel is caused by "a nigger in the wood pile. You say the reason for your fast disappearing fuel is caused by "a nigger in the wood pile." On S. Exactly; but who first used the expression with its Exactly; but who first used the expression with its

present accepted meaning, where no blackman is implicated necessarily?

To settle a bet will you be so good as to say whether or not "The Old Homestead" was ever played at Niblo's

"The Old Homestead" was acted at Niblo's Garden during the four weeks ending Nov. 12, 1887.

As to the origin of the nick in the lapel of a man's coat Albert P. Southwick says in "Wisps of Wit and Wisdom" "The following ingenious explanation has been onered. When Napoleon E first felt the sway of ambition, he tried to implicate Gen. Moreau in Pichegru's conspiracy. Moreau had been floma parte's superior and was very popular, but, under the circumstances, with the man of mystery' in power, when the constraint of the constraint of the circumstances, with the man of mystery' in power, when the constraint of the circumstances, with the man of mystery in power.

Will you oblige me by stating when the last old-time stages stopped running on Broadway and the route of the horse cars that succeeded them. D. B.

day. June 20, 1885. There were three lines of stages The stages of the first line ran from the Grand Central to Forty-first street, to Madison avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Broadway, to Wall street, to the ferry. and followed the same route back except that they went to Forty-second street on Madison avenue, and then turned eastward. The Fifth avenue stages ran from Forty-third street on Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, to Fulton street, to the ferry; coming uptown, they followed the same route, but went up to Fiftleth street on Fifth avenue. The Ninth avenue 'busses ran from Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Broadway, to South Ferry. Their return route was the same.

Referring to the Scotch riddle published April 7, my answer is Ayr. Solution as follows. First two lines. Ayr, the amosphere, second two lines. Ayr, the city: third two Ayr, in the sense of a blenk wind. Fourth pair refers I think to a popular saying current in Scotland. Figh pair, Ayr, the almosphere and its supposed weight per square inch per mile. Solution of last line in A. R., meaning Anna Regina, and indicates that the riddle was composed in the lifetime of Queen Anna, or more than 150 years ago.

QUIEN SABE. Referring to the Scotch riddle published April 7

For convenience we reprint the riddle, one answer to which is said to be Iris:
"I sit on a rock while raising the wind.
When the storm is abated, I'm generous and kind.
I've kings at my feet, who wait for my nod,
To kneel in the dust along where I've trod.
I am seldom seen, but known to a few.
Detested by Gentile, am as pork to a Jew.
Have only spent byt one night in the dark.
And that was with Noah alone in the Ark.
My weight is three pounds, my length is a mile,
And when I'm discovered, you'll say with a smile.
That my first and my last are the best in the isle." to which is said to be Iris:

For ample evidence that black troops were in the battle of New Orleans see "Campaigns of the Buttlsh Army at Washington and New Orleans in 1815," by George Robert Gleig—John Murray, London, 1836, page 244, "two West India regiments, each 800 strong, page 272, "the other black corps to Col. Hamilton of the Seventh West, builts Hereits." page 244, "two West India regiments, each 300 strong," page 272, "the other black corps to Col. Hamilton of the Seventh West India Hegiment," page 312, "The left column led on by the latter officer [Gen. Keane] consisted of the Ninety-fifth, the Eighty-fifth, the Ninety third and one black corps, the right of the Fourth, Twenty-first, Forty fourth and the other black corps;" page 331, "The light companies of the Twenty-first, Fourth and Forty-fourth, together with the two black corps should make a demonstration, or sham attack, upon the right."

A. A. FOLSOM.

In reference to negro troops at the slege of Savan-In reference to negro troops as the array of Savanah in 1779 I have a pamphiet by the Rev. T. G. Steward, chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., and published by "The American Negro Academy," riching "now the Black St. Domingo Legion saved the Patriot Army in the siege of Savannah, 1779. Chaplain Steward says: "In the army f D Estaing was a legion of black and mulatto freemen known the Patriot Army in the siege of Savannah, 1779. "Chaplain Steward says: "In the army if D Estaing was a legion of black and mulatto freemen known as Fontage's Legion, commanded by Viscount de Fontage, a brave and experienced officer. The strength of this legion is given variously from 600 to over 800 men." He also gives this quotation from an official record prepared in Parls and dow to be found in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society: "This legion saved the army at Savannah by bravely covering its retreat. Among the blacks who rendered signal service at that time were André, Heauvais, Higand, Villatte, Beaurgard, Lambert, who latterly became Generals under the convention, including Heart Caristophs, the future king of Hayt." There were blacks at Savannah, evidently; they were not Americans, but were French Haytiens.

There is in the possession of a friend a painting of the Holy Family, supposed to be "The Lest Martella". It has been in the possession of the present owners for eighteen years and was purchased by them from a Mr. Voss, who owned it for forty years, and bought it from an estate left to the late Archishop (lughes. I am very anxious to know the name of the estate which owned the painting left to Archishop Hughes, or any fact relating to "The Lest Marella." We do not know what the "lost Marella" was. Haz-

zard's life of Archbishop Hughes may help you in placing the estate from which his Grace obtained

1. Which is the most thickly populated city in the world? 2. The population? 3. Which was the most thickly populated city in 1900, Philadelphia or Chicago? 4. The population of each city in 1900?

1. Excluding Chinese cities, and considering only the largest cities of the world. Paris, with \$1,534 persons to the square mile, is the most thickly popmlated city. 2. In 1896, 2,586,834. 3. Philadelphia, with 10,025 persons to the square mile. 4. Chicago, in 1900, had 1.698,575 inhabitants; Philadelphia

Is a vessel employed exclusively in the coasting rade liable for pilotage in any State? R. E. B. The Pilot Office tells us that in the Chesapeake letver, and south of that river, pilotage fees are charged against coasting vessels. H. J. G .- The longest crosstown street in New

York city is Thirteenth street, the southern line of which is a few feet longer than that of Fourteenth. Charles H .- A foreigner may declare his intentions the day he reaches this country,if he wishes; he can't get his final papers until two years after he has declared his intentions, and five years after he

Jack Sprech Burns's poem, 'Comin' Thro' the Rye," undoubtedly refers to a ryefield; it is fondly thought, by some persons, to refer to the river Rye. C. L. Moreau - Domino can ninth and last in the American Derby at Chicago on June 23, 1894.

C. H .- Any story that perpetual motion has been discovered, even up in Maine, is untrue. F. Kuhne-The best German is spoken in Han-

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS IN CALIFORNIA Every visitor to the Cliff House in San Francisco and to other sea-lion rookeries along the California coast will remember his interest in the life and sports of there interesting creatures. The fishermen of California came to the conclusion that as the sea lions lived in the sea, their food must be fish, and if the seals eat fish, there would be fewer fish to catch, and consequently fewer dollars in the fishermen's pockets. Accordingly, the fishermen persuaded the California State Board of Fish Commissioners to issue orders for the killing of a large number of the sea lions. The President of the board declared that it is not the intention to exterminate the seals utterly, but merely to kill off some "ten thousand of the thirty thousand that now infest our harbor entrance and contiguous territory." In all likelihood there are not ten thousand sea lions on the whole coast. Under the orders of the board many lions have already been killed. By great good fortune a well-known naturalist, Professor Dyche, spent the summer on the California coast and took the opportunity to examine the contents of the stomachs of some twenty-five sea lions that had been slaughtered. In every case the stomachs were filled with the flesh of the squid, the octopus, the cuttle and no fish were there found. The sea lion is therefore a friend, not an enemy, of the fisherman. The ignorance of the Fish Commissioners, who took no steps to obtain scientific advice, is astonishing and reprehansible. If they had instructed their own fishermen to examine the stomachs of the dead seals it would have been obvious at once that they were making a grave mistake. It is significant that in former years when sea lions were much more abundant. The diminution of the latter is due not to the seals, but to the extravagant slaughter, and wasteful customs. "ten thousand of the thirty thousand that extravagant slaughter and wasteful cu-toms of the fishermen themselves. There

Instruments are set up at various meteorological observatories that automatically register the periods during which the sun is unobscured by clouds during the daylight hours, and tables are printed giving the actual number of hours of sunlight during each year. By comparing the actual number of sunlight hours with the number of hours during which the sun is above the horizon at each place a percentage number is obtained, as in the following small table. In New York city, for instance, 64 percent, of the daylight hours, on the aver-

by Dr. Bolton of the Smithsonian Instituof reference on the tube, the temperature of snow and the heat of a candle, and divided made by Ferdinand II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, some time prior to 1874. One of his
thermometers is now in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, England About
the same time Hooke, in England, constructed
thermometers about four feet long filled
with water. The freezing point of water
was taken as a zero point, and the range
between summer and winter temperature
inst about used up the length of the long
time. The use of the boiling point of water
for an upper standard temperature was
suggested by Carlo Renaldini in 1994. Sir
Isaac Newton used linseed oil in the tube
instead of water. The temperature of melting ice he called p and that of the human
body was 12° on his scale.

The first trustworthy thermometers filled
with quicksilver were not made until the

The first trustworthy thermometers filled with quicksliver were not made until the time of Fahrenheit in 1714, who marked the temperature of melting ice as 32° and the upper standard point of his scale was 96°, which he called the temperature of the human body. The point 212° was observed to agree with the temperature of boiling water and the division of the scale into 180 degrees between 32° and 212° was really guite accidental. The recent history of thermometer scales (Reaumer, Ceisius or Centigrade) is well known, but the facts brought out by Dr. Bolton's history are new.

SNOW CRYSTALS.

We Rentley of Nashville, Vt., has made a very extensive collection of microscopio slides of snow cyrstals. Perfect crystals are by no means always common in snowstorms. A whole winter may not yield more than a dozen opportunities to photograph complete and perfect crystals. These are most common in widespread blizzards, while local men in widespread blizzards, while local storms often produce imperfect granular forms. It is very possible that the character and extent of a storm may, eventually, be predicted by an examination of the snow, and that a new aid in weather prediction is at hand. A study of such photographs is therefore very desirable, and in this work every one can aid who has the time and facilities for collecting and photographing snow crystals. All results of importance should be communicated to the United States Weather Bureau at Washington.

THE WEATHER SERVICE OF THE PHILIPPINES. The Jesuit fathers of Manila have maintained a meteorological observatory for many years. Since 1894 Father Algué has made a special study of the typhoons of the region His extensive report on the subject is now His extensive report on the subject is now in course of publication as a Congressional document (Senate Document No. 138, Fifty-sixth Congress, first Session). Early in 1900 a Philippine Weather Service (independent of the United States Weather Bureau for the present) was organized and it is now in operation. Some twenty telegraphic stations are equipped and in correspondence with the central office at Manila. The storm warmings already issued have been very valuable to merchant shipping and to the vessels of our navy

M Henri Becquerel of Paris has recently delivered a lecture in Paris describing the results of his latest experiments on the new property of matter which is called radioentivity. Radiations of phosphorescent substances have long been known. They are due to excitations previously received from rays of light and are, in effect, a transformation of the energy received. Some phosphorescent substances continue to give out light forty-eight hours after the exciting cause has ceased action (sulphate of calcium, for example) while others persist for very short imes only The phenomena studied by M. Becquerel

are very different. He found, as early as 1896, that there were certain substances which, in the total absence of all known excitation, gave out light steadily and with a constant intensity. The rays from such bodies uranium, for example, when they traverse gases make them conductors of se gases make them conductors of both. The new rays can be studied boully or by photography. 1898 Mr. and Mme. Curie discovered electrically or by photography
In 1888 Mr. and Mmc. Curic discovered
other substances having like properties
(thorium for example), and by new methods
extracted from pitchilende two new substances (polonium and radium) which are
several thousand times more active than
uranium. The emitted rays excite phosphoresence in other bodies, discolor glass,
and give back to heated fuor-spar and glass
the property of becoming phosphorescent
when heated. The salls of radium are spontaneously luminous. The process of extracting radium is so difficult that its price is very
high. An ounce of radium is worth \$250,000.
The radio-activity of this substance is
not simple but compound. It sends out a
gas that is stopped by glass and metals. The
latter radiation is itself compound. Part of
it can be deviated by a magnet, while another
part cannot be so deviated. The rays that cannot be so deviated. The rays that the deviated by a magnet are attracted dies charged with positive electricity whave as if they were themselves comby beams that a set the provided had belaye as if they were thomselves composed of masses charged negatively, moving with great velocities. Experiments have shown that the velocity is about half the velocity of light. The masses moving are extremely small, it may be said that from a square centimetre of the surface of radium there is a constant flux of matter whose total weight at the end of a billion years would be no more than a milligram! Yet the action is continuous. What is the origin of the energy thus escaping? It is not similar to the escape of oderiferous particles from musk. Experiments prove this, but have not yet gone far enough to give the real explanation.

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SCHOOL POR CARD PLAYERS.

Cribbage. E. J. A. says: A plays a seven and B a four. A plays another seven and insists that it entitles him to peg two holes for the pair. It is the order in which the cards fall and not wh plays them, that counts in cribbage. As the four comes between the two sevens there is no pair.

If the four sevens are laid out in the form of a square. each side of the square and each of the diagonals will form a pair and these six pairs are worth 12 holes. As each of these pairs can be combined with the ace to make a fifteen, there are 12 more holes for fifteens,

Hearts. E. L. says: After several tricks have been played, some one alleges a misdeal. Will such a protest hold when the play is so far advanced? That depends on what is stated as constituting

Seven-up. C. H. W. asks almost the same ques-tion. Z turns a jack and A begs. Z runs the carda and turns another jack and at the end of the hand misdeal is discovered. Do the turned jacks count? What made it a misdeal and when did it happen?

Bridge. W. H. B. asks where he can find the rule hat if the same side wins the first two games the The rule is in every book on bridge. It is on page 9 of the "Bridge Manual.".

C is mistaken. If B's aces hold the tricks, he is out and the game is over.

sequence A lays down a new king and wanta to mend the marriage.

The old queen in the sequence cannot be used with

Poker. O. W. S. says: If the opener is not obliged to show more than openers when he is called, how are the other players to know that the pack is not imper-fect? The opener may have had two club queens for against deliberate dishonesty and their only defence

is to refuse to play with a man who would be guilty of such a thing as playing a hand that he knew was foul. Any gentleman would immediately announce that the pack was imperfect, no matter what it cost

It is not easy to see what disadvantage the player had seen the top cards and come in on the strength of it. There is no reason why the players should not draw from the pack as it stands, as it is as fair fo one as another.

N. N. J. says: Six men are playing, but after more or less raising only two men are left in for the draw. A takes three cards to a pair of aces, while B deals himself one card to kings up. In some way the card he dealt to himself is lost, so that when he picks up his hand he has only four cards in it. He offers to take another card as it is not his fault that it is lost, or to play with four, but A bets his hand is dead.

If B was the dealer, it is certainly his fault that his card was lost and if he lifted his cards before discovering the shortage his hand is foul, under the

A pot once opened, even if wrongly, must be played, for if any one comes in against the false openers A's hend is foul, but the others that have come in

D. E. says: A bets that B, who has opened a jack pot. must show his entire hand. B bets openers If no one came in against B he must show his entire hand. After cards are drawn, openers only.

R. T. says. If A has the age and B straddles, does the straddle give B the first betafter the draw, or can b claim the age.

The only advantage B can gain from the straddle is that he is the last man to say whether or not be will come in and draw cards, and he also has the last say about raising the ante before the draw. After th draw, the play proceeds just as if no straddle had been made and the player to the left of the age must make the first bet, whether the age is still in the pot or not.

H. W. and W. H. W. A opened a lack and split his pair, putting a chip on his discard and keeping it in front of him. When he was called upon to show openers and produced this discard, the players in-sisted that he should also have announced that he

It is quite unnecessary for A to preserve his discard. It is contrary to all the principles of the game to make a player disclose his hand until he is called. A. J. says: Playing with the joker, A holds a king and the joker, while B has a pair of kings. Which wins:

A pair formed with the joker beats a natural pair. O. R. says: At the end of a game of poker played with the joker in the pack, two players propose to cut the cards for some odd chips. One cut a jack and the other got the joker. A bets that as the game is over the joker has no value and the jack is the best card. Every card in a pack must have some value, and

if the loker is not the best card what is its rank? If the players knew the joker was in the pack when they cut, the joker wins; but if it was not their intentior to have it in the pack then the pack was imperfect and the loker must be removed, after which the players cut again with the perfect pack.

C. R. D. says: Three men are in a pot, one of whom held three kings all the time. After the draw he finds he has only four cards, but whether he did not ask for enough or discarded too many he does not know. Can he play the four cards: No. Under the present rules of the game his hand

T. L. D. aays: A opens and draws one card. When called on to show openers he has an acc-high bobtail flush and says he discarded the other acc. B bets he should have announced that he was drawing to a bobtail before he bet. It is contrary to all the principles of poker to make

a man disclose the nature of his hand in any way until it is called. A player should not be allowed to apilt openers at all, but if it is allowed it is no one's business when he does it. R. C. M. says: After several bets had been made in a jack pot, the man who opened it suddenly re-merked that he forgot it was a jack and did not have openers. What should be done in such a case?

The pot must be played for, the false opener being out of it. If he did not discover his error until ofter the draw, he must give all the others a free ride for the next Jack.

When "only one in" jacks are played there must be an understanding to that effect before play be gina. A "natural" jack is when no one comes in, and

any other style of jack is forced. When there is a buck on the table it is usual to let the making of an only one-in jack he a matter of agreement between the two who are up. A. C. L. says: Before the draw one of the players

That depends on whether or not he had lifted his cards. If he has simply spread them without looking at any of them, he can insist on a new deal.

C. R. says; A puts in two blue chips and B, without saying anything, puts in four. A, not noticing the raise, calls for three cards and B then says: "Hold on I raised you." A bets that B should have said he raised, and B bets it is not necessary to talk, as the chips speak for themselves when they are put up.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. St. Petersburg's cabs charge half the farefor women

Bananas with purple leaves and seedless fruit have

Dolly Tester, dowager of the scapegrace Marquis of Allesbury, was married recently to a Scotchman-named Webster, at Shanghal.

announced that baccarat may be played for unlimited stakes in the Kur Saal hereafter. Oxford University has voted to do away with the Sunday afternoon sermons. The last will be preached

Among the victims of the French Associations bill is the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, where the green and yellow chartrense liqueurs are made. Zurich in Switzerland seems to have more clube proportion to its population than any other city.

Mr. George McDermott, the last of the "llon com

Although the value of the late Maguila of Bute's property exceeded \$25,000,000 the amount on which inheritance duty could be levied was only \$4,840,000. The tax was \$392 000

London's Stock Exchange has just celebrated its hundredth anniversary. The celebration came con-veniently in the middle of the American flurry on May 18, when the exchange took a day off. .

faucon measures 3 feet 9 ; inches in his stocking. feet and weighs 42 pounds. He was accepted. German army officers have grown sensitive. . The Berlin Guards regiments have tabooed the weekly

which some of the officers' misdeeds are related. Six children, three boys and three girls, were preented to her husband, the Greek priest of Deligrad in Servia, by Mme. Arangyel, according to the Pesther Lloyd. Eighteen months ago she bore him triplets.

has expounded the theory in England. An Austrian officer, the Marcuese Tacoll, declined a challenge on account of religious scruples two years ago. He was not only degraded from his rank, but

The Tantallon Castle, troop ship, that recently was wrecked off Cape Town, was the vessel in which Mr. Gladstone visited Kiel at the opening of the Sir Donald Currie.

Cromwell pattern gold fifty-shilling piece, \$700; . ern crown in gold of George 111, 1817, \$720 double sovereign of Edward VI., \$1,275. An Elizabethan cup, parcel gilt, of the year 15772. eight inches high, was sold in London lately for \$3.687

for \$167, and a William III. plain tankard for \$821. Prinz Ruprecat of Bavaria, grandson of the Prince Regent, now has a son, the first great-grandson of Prince Luitpold. Prince Ruprecht. according to the strict order of descent, should be Prince of Wales

boat Ophir. With coal alone the speed obtained was 24% knots, with coal and oil 26% knots an hour-Twenty-eight hundred pounds of coal and 700 pounds alone a speed of 14 knots was easily obtained.

couple married in Rouen, \$10,000 each to the husband and to the wife. The Count's desire was to improve the French race. Dr. A. Denaldson Smith of Philadelphia received the Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his journey to Lake Rudolf, south of Abvasinia

Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, bas invented a means of checking the force of waves by means of nets made of waterproof hemp. One recently tried with success at Havre was 360 feet long by 50 feet wide, with meshes 11 inches apart. The nets will break the waves at sea, and will also be a

lations in the case of ocean liners. There was no question about the Campania's having slowed down, but the court held that the speed was excessive. Count E. de Keratry informs the Paris Matte that his grandfather was born in 1698, and his father in

High prices may be expected from the forthcoming Sandringham, all labelted so as to show their origin. will be sold. The reason for the sale is that nowadays whiskey and soda is preferred as a drink, and, more over, that King Edward has decided to cut off a num-

A bas relief by Clodion, representing fawns, nymphe and cupids at play, has been discovered in a Paris num nery. The relief was carved for the Princess Louise of Conde in the eighteenth century, and when she become a nun the figures were covered with plaster. sian cannon ball at the time of the stege of Paris chipped off the plaster, showing the scutputre beneath. "A French antiquarian society intends to present it the Carnavalet Museum, though the price asked for

Very high prices have been obtained for ings at recent London sales. At the Reiss sale 146 engravings from Turner's "Liber Studiorum" brought \$6,160; Mantegna's "The Plagellation." \$1.276, and Fra Angelico's "The Last Judgment," \$1,025. AS "Lady Bampfylde." by T. Watson, brought \$2,350. "Viscountess Croshie." by Dickinson, \$3,188; "Lady Jane Halliday," by V. Green. \$2.500; "Lady Caroline Howard." by the same, \$2,250; "Lady Harriet Herbert," by the same, \$2,200: "Mrs. Stadons as the Tragie

By AUSTIN M. KNIGHT

CONTENTS

that they do for men.

Geneva is trying to attract sinful tourists. It "

on June 11 by Dr. Merry, rector of Lincoln.

In 1893 the number was 534, but this had increased

iques" died recently in London. It was he who in-troduced the song "We Don't Want to Fight, but by Jingo if We Do."

Several hitherto unknown poems by King James I. have been discovered in the Bodlelan library at Oxford. They will be edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. Rait, a Scotsman

France probably has the smallest conscript on record. Emile Mayot of Curiel in the canton of Mont-Die Woche" on account of a tale by Ernst Wichert in

Dr. Charles Hose of Samwak after many experiments has formed the theory that the disease bestbert arises in tropical regions from the consumption of mouldy rice. Dr. Strangeways Pigg of Cambridge

has been ordered to serve out his time as a private to

Frau Cosima Wagner has protested against the proposed Prussian copyright law limiting an au-thor's rights in musical compositions to thirty years after his death. She wants the copyright of her hus At the Moon sale of coins in London a silver Oxford crown of King Charles L brought \$745; an Oliver

or at the rate of \$295 an ounce. At the same time an old Irish potato ring. 7% inches in diameter, was sold

as his mother is the legitimist "Queen Mary IV." Great Britain. oil fuel was recently tried on the Yarrow torpede

Count Alexandre Saint-Ouen de Pierrecourt, who died recently at the age of 83 years, left \$800,000 to his native city. Rouen. One condition is that \$20,000 shall be given each year to the biggest and best built

At the same meeting the Duke of the Abruzzi received the Founder's gold medal for his ascent of Mount St Bites, and for his attainment of the farthest north in his polar expedition.

bulwark for hydraulte works against heavy surt. A recent judgment of the British Court of Appeals has decided that nine knots is not moderate speci in a fog within the meaning of the Admiralty regu-

1769, he himself being born in 1832, so that three generations have lived in the seventeenth, eighteenth nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Keratry family numbers only twelve generations from 1201 to the present time, an average of two generations to a century. sale of wines from the royal cellers. Five thousand bottles of sherry from Buckingham Palace, Windson

ber of the former court perquialtes in wine.

Muse," by F. Howard, \$2,500, and "Viscoun